

SIN

In low *simplicity*,
He lends out money *gratis*, and brings down
The rate of usance. *Shakespeare.*
Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity*, neither
milked nor much regarded, was created Duke. *Haywood.*
Suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*
Religions her charge. *Milton.*
Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*
Beauty is their own,
The feeling heart, *simplicity* of life,
And elegance and taste. *Thomson's Summer.*
The native elegance and *simplicity* of her manners, were ac-
companied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*
2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.
They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancient times. *Hooker.*
Those enter into farther speculations herein, which is the
itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the *sim-*
plicity of that doctrine, within which this church hath con-
tained herself. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
3. Plainness; not finery.
They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome,
dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came,
and yet retaining part of its *simplicity*. *Dryden.*
4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.
Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odour in the
leaf or apple, as is discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture.
We are led to conceive that great machine of the world, to
have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is, as
to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials. *Burnet.*
5. Weakness; silliness.
Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless
dissemble it, and to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and
simplicity, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*
How long ye simple ones will ye love *simplicity*? and fools
hate knowledge? *Prov. i. 22.*
SIMPLIST. *n. f.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples.
A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken for some good
simplicity for amomum. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
SIMPLY. *adv.* [from *simple*.]
1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.
Accomplishing great things by things deem'd weak;
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wife,
By *simply* meek. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. Of itself; without addition.
This question about the changing of laws concerneth only
such laws as are positive, and do make that now good or evil,
by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself
were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*
3. Merely; solely.
Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity
and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that
which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as
ours doth. *Hooker.*
I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shakespeare.*
To say, or to do ought with memory and imitation, no pur-
pose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of
God and of mankind. *Milton.*
4. Foolishly; sillily.
SIMULAR. *n. f.* [from *simulus*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.
Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjuror, thou *simular* of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
SIMULATION. *n. f.* [from *simulatio*, French; *simulatio* from *simulus*,
Latin.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be
which is not.
Simulation is a vice rising of a natural falseness, or fear-
fulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which
because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise
simulation. *Bacon.*
For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind,
he well expressed his love in an act and time of no *simula-*
tion towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses,
and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate. *Watson.*
For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly
called a lie; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behavi-
our, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy. *South's Sermons.*
SIMULTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *simultaneus*, Latin.] Acting to-
gether; existing at the same time.
If the parts may all change places at the same time, with-
out any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's
motion, why may not bullets, closely crowded in a box,
move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*
SIN. *n. f.* [from *syn*, Saxon.]
1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of
religion.
How hast thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,
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A *sin* abolver, and my friend profess,
To mangle me with that word banishment. *Shakespeare.*
But those that sleep, and think not on their *sin*,
Pinch them. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with
man. *Tob. iii. 14.*
2. Habitual negligence of religion.
Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,
And all their ministers attend on him. *Shakespeare.*
Dishonest flame
Of nature's works: honour dishonourable!
Sin-bred! how have ye troubled all mankind?
Is there no means, but that a *sin*-tick land
Should be let blood with such a boisterous hand? *Milton.*
Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to
men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation
to God and the other world. *Watson's Logic.*
Light from her thought, as summer's careless robe,
Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*
3. It is used by *Shakespeare* emphatically for a man enormously
wicked.
Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, rob'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
TO SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of reli-
gion.
Stand in awe and *sin* not. *Psalms iv. 4.*
Many also have perished, err'd, and *sin'd* for women. *Edw.*
He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not
unto death. *1 John v. 16.*
2. To offend against right.
I am a man,
More *sin'd* against than *sinning*. *Shakespeare.*
And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sin* against th' eternal cause. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
SINWORM. *n. f.* [from *sin* and *worm*.] A vile sinful creature.
I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *sin*-worm mould. *Milton.*
SINCE. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith*
thence, from *sith*, Saxon.]
1. Because that.
Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, be-
sides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation,
the information of them should be taken from thence. *Lact.*
Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Glanville.*
2. From the time that.
Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever since
I was thine unto this day? *Numb. xxii. 30.*
He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him, that ever
was, without shifting into a new body. *Pope.*
3. Ago; before this.
About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought
to a great lady's house. *Sidney.*
Spies held me in chafe, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about; else had I, fir,
Half an hour *since*, brought my report. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
A law was made no longer *since* than the twenty eighth of
Henry the eighth. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*
How many ages *since* has Virgil writ?
SINCE. *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past to the
time present.
He *since* the morning hour set out from heav'n. *Milton.*
If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a
nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden.*
SINCERE. *adj.* [from *sincerus*, Latin; *sincerus*, French.]
1. Unhurt; uninjured.
He try'd a tough well chosen spear;
Th' inviolable body flood *sincere*. *Dryden.*
2. Pure; unmingled.
Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow:
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;
That which my conquest gave, I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect till I saw your eyes. *Dryden.*
The pleasures of sense befalls taste *sincere* and pure always,
without mixture or alloy, without being distracted in the pur-
suit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury.*
Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that being re-
duced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there
is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.
This top proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *sincere* motions by intelligence
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*
Nor troubled at these tidings from the earth,
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent;
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this temper cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

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In English I would have all Gallicisms avoided, that our
tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own lan-
guage. *Felton on the Classics.*
SINCERELY. *adv.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy;
with purity of heart.
The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects
it hath in them who steadfastly and *sincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*
That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent in
the pursuit of truth. *Watson's Logic.*
SINCERENESS. *n. f.* [from *sincere*, French; from *sincere*.]
SINCERITY. *n. f.* [from *sincere*.]
1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.
Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation,
who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this
sincerity implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost. *Rogers.*
2. Freedom from hypocrisy.
In thy comfort cease to fear a foe;
For thee the feels *sincerity* of woe. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SIN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fold; a wrapper.
There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine
parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon.*
SINE. *n. f.* [from *sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a
right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon
the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is
half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*
Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of inci-
dence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, con-
sidered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a
constant ratio. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
SINCE. *n. f.* [from *sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Latin.] An
office which has revenue without any employment.
A *sincure* is a benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*
No sycamore nor *sincure* were known,
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*
SINCE. *n. f.* [from *senex*, Saxon; *senex*, Dutch.]
1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.
The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty *sineus*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror stood;
Fear shrunk my *sineus*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*
A *sineus* cracked, seldom recovers its former strength. *Locke.*
2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money
is the *sineus* of war.
Some other *sineus* there are, from which that overplus of
strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker.*
Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active con-
formity to the church's rules, cracks the *sineus* of government;
for it weakens and damps the spirits of the obedient. *South.*
In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to em-
ploy the *sineus* of his art; for in them consists the principal
beauties of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
3. Muscle or nerve.
The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through every living part itself doth shed
By *sineus*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread. *Davies.*
TO SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by *sineus*.
Not in use.
Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sineus* both these lands together. *Shak. H. VI.*
SINUED. *adj.* [from *sineus*.]
1. Furnished with *sineus*.
Strong *sineus'd* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*
2. Strong; firm; vigorous.
He will the rather do it, when he sees
Ourselves well *sineus'd* to our defence. *Shakespeare's King John.*
SINUS. *n. f.* [from *sinus*, Latin; *sinus*, French.] A horse is said to
be *sineus* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued
that he becomes gaunt-bellied by a stiffness and contraction of
the two *sineus* which are under his belly. *Farriers Dict.*
SINUS. *adj.* [from *sineus*.]
1. Consisting of a *sineus*; nervous. The nerves and *sineus* are
in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which signi-
fies a *sineus*.
The *sineus* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. *Denne.*
2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.
And for thy vigour, bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *sineus* Ajax. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Most *sineus* swordsmen. *Shakespeare.*
The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong,
sineus, and courageous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Fainting as he reach'd the shore,
He dropt his *sineus* arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope's Odyssey.*

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SINFUL. *adj.* [from *sin* and *full*.]
1. Alien from God; not holy; un sanctified.
Drive out the *sinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*
2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It
is used both of persons and things.
Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,
Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead,
And shews the way his *sinful* soul to save,
Who better can the way to heaven arad? *Fairy Queen.*
It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*;
But greater *sin* to keep a *sinful* oath. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, the turn'd. *Milton.*
The stocks looked upon all passions as *sinful* defects and irre-
gularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making
passion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*
SINFULLY. *adv.* [from *sinful*.] Wickedly; not piously; not
according to the ordinance of God.
All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluckt, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakespeare's R. III.*
The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently
and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others
sinfully and difficultly, and perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*
SINFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *sinful*.] Alienation from God;
neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to
religious goodness.
I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton.*
Peccableness, the general fault of sick persons, is equally to
be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness*. *Wake.*
TO SING. *v. n.* preterite *I sang*, or *sung*; participle pass. *sung*.
[from *syn*, Saxon; *syn*, Saxon; *syn*, Saxon; *syn*, Saxon.]
1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically.
Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did *sing*:
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and flowers
There had made a lust'ring spring.
Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And some for sorrow *sung*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
They rather had beheld
Diffident numbers peffering streets, than see
Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The morning stars *sang* together. *Jeb.*
Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the presence of
the Lord. *1 Chron. xvi. 33.*
Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
Some in heroic verse divinely *sung*. *Dryden.*
2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.
The time of the *singing* of birds is come. *Cant. ii. 12.*
You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than from flying. *Bac.*
Join voices all ye birds,
That *singing* up to heav'n's gate ascend. *Milton.*
And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung,
Oh! were I made, by some transforming pow'r,
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bow'r,
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope's Summer.*
3. To make any small or shrill noise.
A man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind. *Shakespeare.*
You leaden messengers,
Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,
That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakespeare.*
We hear this fearful tempest *sing*. *Shakespeare.*
4. To tell in poetry.
Bid her exalt her melancholy wings,
And rais'd from earth, and fav'd from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,
Of useless wealth and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*
TO SING. *v. a.*
1. To relate or mention in poetry.
All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Messiah *sing*. *Milton.*
Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden's En.*
Well might he *sing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*
2. To celebrate; to give praises to.
3. To utter harmoniously.
Incles, caddises, cambricks, lawns, why
He *sings* them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakespeare.*
They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, *sing* us
one of the songs of Zion. *Pj. cxxxvii. 3.*
How could we to his godhead *sing*
Fore'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*
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